

## Pan Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-92116**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

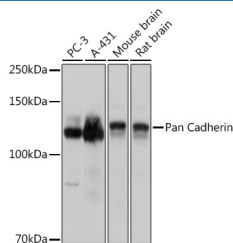
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human pan-cadherin
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

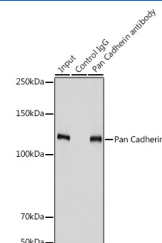
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IP</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Pan Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at 1:3000 dilution.

**Observed-MW:135 kDa**



Immunoprecipitation analysis of 900ug extracts of PC-3 cells using 3ug Pan Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Pan Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:3000.

**Observed-MW:135 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

Cadherin is one of a class of integral-membrane glycoproteins that are involved in cell to cell attachment for preserving the integrity of all solid tissues. Cadherins have three major regions: the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent extracellular region that mediates adhesion (cadherin to cadherin) for cell to cell binding; the transmembrane region; and the cytoplasmic region that extends into the cell and interacts with catenins, which in turn are linked to the actin of the cytoskeleton. Cadherins are differentially expressed during development and in adult organs. Since many cell types express multiple cadherin subclasses simultaneously (the combination differs with cell type), it can be inferred that the adhesion properties of individual cells are thus governed by varying the combinations of cadherins. Altered expression of cadherins are involved in invasion and metastasis of tumour cells. The classical cadherins (e.g. E-, N-, and P-cadherins) are the most common family members. E-cadherin (also known as uvomorulin) is concentrated in the belt desmosome in epithelial cells; N-cadherin is found in nerve, muscle, and lens cells and helps maintain the integrity of neuronal aggregates; P-cadherin is expressed in placental and epidermal cells.

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